

Educational Funds - 1934

## Subsistence Homesteads.

### Federal Funds.

# Texas Surveyed For Subsistence Homestead Project

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 22—(ANP)—Dr. Bruce L. Melvin of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., spent several hours in Dallas, Texas, February 14, making a survey preliminary to starting one of two projects in this State for Negroes under the Division of Subsistence Homesteads. Dr. Melvin is in special charge of Negro work in this division.

The doctor held a conference with Dr. W. T. Hamilton, State chairman of Texas EAC, for Negroes who, together with the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, was instrumental in getting him to come to Dallas with the view of getting projects of Farm and Subsistence Homesteads started in Texas for Negroes.

While Dr. Melvin is particularly interested in establishing a model Negro farming community in this State, he also desires to start a Negro Subsistence Homestead community near a large industrial center, if investigations show the need. The farming project is to receive first attention. Upon the recommendation of Dr. Hamilton, efforts will be made to have this part of the work directed from Prairie View College, under the leadership of Prof. C. H. Waller, State leader of Farm Extension Service for Negroes. Work on the setup will probably proceed after a conference with Negro leaders of various sections of the State.

Dr. Melvin's mission was to find out as much as possible about the needs of the negroes of this section of Georgia in order to carry back to Washington a clear picture and be able to advise to the best advantage of how to alleviate these needs. The work done by the homestead subsistence division does not offer a temporary advantage, but one if properly administered that can and will be repeatable along the same lines as those of the Chancellorsville Homestead Community, Inc., in Jasper and Putnam counties.

There was much consideration given to both rural and semi-urban development, the rural development to be placed in some of the Georgia negro communities, where progress has been made toward a higher standard of living. Several were mentioned, among them being Sparta, Dorchester and Liberty county. The settlement of semi-industrial workers in cities was then discussed, and it was generally agreed that in any development for the uplifting of the negroes, that part-time city employees could not be overlooked. This phase was of much interest locally as it will relieve the surplus labor conditions now existing.

As a result of the information given Dr. Melvin at the conference this section will probably have several different projects started. Prof. H. B. Hubert, president of the college, who ar-

ranged the session, played a big part in the discussions and gave many useful suggestions.

Dr. Melvin and Mr. Morgan spoke to the students in the chapel following the conference.

Macon, Ga. News  
March 21, 1934

## DR. BRUCE MELVIN HAS CONFERENCES

### ON SUBSISTENCE WORK

### To Carry to Washington the Needs of Negroes

Bethune Shows Steady Movement Back to Country; Macon Leads Augusta

Thirty-four Negro families last week were placed as tenants on farms in the vicinity of Macon, Ga., by Roy Bethune, manager of the federal re-employment office here, announced yesterday.

Mr. Bethune stated that there were nearly 200 persons in the movement, together with an application families and that he expects to place for a loan of \$1,000,000 to make the an even larger number on farms project possible.

The announcement in regard to the placing of these Negroes came in connection with Mr. Bethune's statement that the local office had Negroes who would emigrate from the Augusta re-employment of over-crowded urban centers, participated in private placements last week, particularly in St. Louis.

52 to 42. At the suggestion of Lincoln McConnell, state re-employment director, a three weeks' contest is being conducted by the two offices to see which of them can record the largest number of private placements between March 12 and March 30.

#### Permanent Jobs

Of the 52 placed by Mr. Bethune's office, 48 were men and four women. All were secured permanent jobs. Augusta's record of placements was 17 women, all permanent, and 25 men, 14 permanent.

In addition to the farm place-colonization would begin this spring, the Macon people were placed as follows: Domestic service, three men and two women; government service, two women; professional service, one woman; lumber, furniture and allied industries, two men; food and allied industries, one man; market street. The entire proposition, clay, glass and stone industries, he says, would be co-operative and non-profit making. Hunterville, now inhabited by about forty families of Negro "share croppers," is in Stod-

ard County, about 170 miles south of St. Louis and twelve miles west of Sikeston.

## Subsistence Homesteads.

### ST. LOUIS, MO.8 Negro Homestead Subsistence Projects Under Way

MAR 9 1934

## U. S. HOMESTEAD NEGRO FAMILIES PROJECT PLANNED PLACED ON FARMS BY NEGROES HERE

### \$1,000,000 Federal Loan Sought for Development in Stoddard County, Mo.

It is reported that the Subsistence Homestead Division of the Interior Department has under consideration several projects for Negroes in the following among the projects known as the Shell-pile project in Cumberland County, New Jersey; and projects near Hampton Institute, Tuskegee; Rockville, Maryland; Briel School, North Carolina; Camden, Arkansas; Gulffield, Mississippi; and Columbus, Ohio.

M. G. Victor Cools, of New York City, was in the city during the week, pushing some homestead subsistence projects before the Homestead Subsistence Division of the Interior Department.

### BEAUMONT, TEX. ENTERPRISE

### APR 8 1934 Negro Farm Colony Is Considered for Jefferson County

C. H. Waller, state agent for the negro extension service, and J. M. Rolligan, Jefferson county negro agricultural agent, conferred yesterday with Ray Gill, secretary of the chamber of commerce, relative to suitable land for a negro farm colony.

Waller and Rolligan were interested in finding out the possibilities for either a subsistence home-stead colony or farm maintenance colony. Satisfactory land which can be bought at a low price is desired.

Mr. Gill explained to the callers that a difficulty in the government ownership of land is that land on which the owner will relinquish all mineral rights must be found, a deed in fee simple is required. However, he was hopeful of the project being carried out.

# ~~Advertiser~~ <sup>4-3-34</sup> Government Seeks To Avoid Luxuries In Relief Program

While the policy of the Government in administering relief is still that "no person through force of circumstances shall be permitted to suffer from hunger" the rural rehabilitation program of the Alabama Relief Administration, according to Thad Holt, director, does not contemplate "making the position of relief families more attractive than their neighbors who are self-sustaining."

This statement is a part of a definite policy outlined at a meeting yesterday by the Rural Rehabilitation Committee of the Alabama Relief Administration, in which the personnel of the committee who will administer Alabama's Rural Rehabilitation program also was announced.

The personnel is composed of Donald Comer, Birmingham, chairman; Robert K. Green, Greensboro, vice-chairman; Herbert A. Ryding, former president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; Dr. L. N. Duncan, director of the extension service of Auburn, and Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

At the meeting yesterday Algernon Blair, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Alabama Relief Administration, presided in the absence of Mr. Comer.

The statement of policy revealed that the Government has no intention of purchasing mules for families in the rural rehabilitation program. Instead the Government will undertake to provide them with oxen to make a truck and feed crop. Oxen, it was pointed out, are more easily fed and for farms of less than 20 acres the ox is considered a more economical unit of power.

The Government in administering relief and encouraging self-sustenance is not interested in the religion of the farmer, otherwise, it was said, the ox probably would not have been selected as the type of work stock for use.

Use of an ox, it was recognized, not only requires great patience and forbearance, but considerable skill, the art of persuading this beast of burden to walk correctly in the furrows and turn at the end of the row being one of the fine arts of farming which only a few have mastered.

Following is the statement of policy on rural rehabilitation as laid down by the committee:

"Only farm families on relief, who are anxious to become self-sustaining will be considered on this program.

"We do not plan to make the position of the relief families more attractive than their neighbors who are self-sustaining.

"Help will be given in groceries, feed, fertilizer, etc., and not in money, and the applicant will be required to sign a note for all such assistance.

"He will be required to work under the supervision and instructions of a competent supervisor who will determine the kind and amount of each crop planted.

"As mules are high and unobtainable in Alabama, and as feed is also lacking, we favor the use of steers which can be easily obtained in most sections. It is our opinion that on farms of less than 20 acres, the ox is a more economical unit of power. Money paid for oxen would also remain in Alabama and help Alabama farmers.

"Repayment of advances will be made by crediting accounts as these people are certified and perform work on county projects. Accounts will also be credited with commodities produced on the farm which will be exchanged with urban relief sections for farm tools, equipment, clothing, etc. It is contemplated that this indebtedness can be liquidated in this manner."

## Seek 175 Acre Tract For Development at Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28.—Citizens of the Hoosier capital are elated over the attitude which the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, at the suggestion of John P. Murchison, assistant supervisor, has taken toward their request for the establishment of homes in Indianapolis.

Murchison, who is a professor of economics in Howard University, since being connected with the Department of the Interior, has made a trip to Indianapolis to interest local citizens in the possibility of securing a Federal loan for home planning and is expected to re-visit for final checking of the plan for the filing of the application next week.

Tentatively, enough money for the settling of 35 homesteads near the city has been "earmarked" for Indianapolis and an energetic local committee is working on the technical details of the plan.

Members of the Indianapolis planning committee, which will be enlarged shortly, are: F. B. Ransom, manager of Mme. C. J. Walker Mfg. financing 35 families in homesteads.

The plans call for the advancement of approximately \$80,000 for a tract of 175 acres near the city and the project will consist of garden homes to supplement the sub-normal income earned at industrial employment.

There are two such projects in Alabama, one in South Carolina, one in North Carolina and one in Cleveland, Ohio, which are to be occupied by Negroes, according to Mr. Cooper. The project in this city is being supervised by Mr. Cooper who communicated with the various pastors of the city and had a letter explaining the pro-

## ~~General and Guide~~ PUSH PROJECT FOR NEGRO HOMESTEADS

### Plan Provides Homes For 25 Families

On New Plot  
<sup>6-30-34</sup>

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Plans to the "forgotten man" and Negroes may reap their chief benefit from this exhaustive program by division whereby working Negroes securing homes under the new set men with small incomes may buyup.

homes under the new set up in The building trades will be the Department of the Interior helped considerably by the project, a means of meeting the hardships and look forward with the hope of securing such work as will relieve

William M. Cooper, director of unemployment in the city. To what extent Negro labor will be used in extension services at Hampton, the construction work is not known committee headed by Prof. T. C. Erwin. The other members of the organized white labor is employed in view of the fact that John S. Smith, A. F. Williams, bor unions have always followed a Rev. A. A. Galvin, Prof. L. F. Palmer, and Mrs. C. E. Jones. Negro labor.

At a meeting held at First Baptist Church Sunday 75 working-men signified their desire to take advantage of this opportunity by filing applications, which if approved, will make them members of the homestead unit.

#### Individual Grants

Each homesteader, it is reported, will be granted approximately \$2,500 for his development. The total amount which will probably be used, according to plans, ranges from \$50,000 to \$70,000.

Preparatory to final arrangements for the project, a large plot of land has been acquired between Roanoke and Chestnut Avenues, extending from Forty-fourth St. north, where it is estimated 25 homes may be established. In the event more persons apply for homes, additional land will be requested.

The project will appeal especially to persons now on relief rolls or who are on inadequate subsistence salaries. Similar projects are being planned in various sections of the country as a new and better means of relief for both races.

#### Other Projects

There are two such projects in Alabama, one in South Carolina, one in North Carolina and one in Cleveland, Ohio, which are to be occupied by Negroes, according to Mr. Cooper. The project in this city is being supervised by Mr. Cooper who communicated with the various pastors of the city and had a letter explaining the pro-

ject read for the benefit of the members.

"The United States government has recently made an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to provide Negro subsistence homesteads in various sections of the country." Each home will provide a garden and chickens and the new house will be planned and developed under government supervision.

#### Repayment Of Loans

Until the quota has been filled loans will be made to all who can qualify. From twenty to thirty years will be allowed for the repayment of these loans. The New Deal is attempting to bring relief

P.W.A. F.E.R.A.

## Educational Funds-1935

### Federal Funds.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 17.  
January 17, 1935

# FEDERAL FUNDS IN STATE ANNOUNCED

## Alabama To Get \$495,000 Of PWA Loans And Grants On Various Projects

WASHINGTON — Alabama will get \$495,000 of PWA funds in loans and grants, covering eight projects of road, waterworks and school construction, including \$250,000 for Bessemer, according to official announcement. Of the amount 30 per cent will be granted on the cost of labor and materials, the balance as loans. Cancellation of other allotments elsewhere and RFC securities purchases.

The Bessemer Board of Education was granted approximately \$59,820, the balance of the \$250,000 to be covered by 4 per cent bonds. The funds provide for the building of a 13-room annex and gymnasium to the existing buildings for whites, a 19-classroom and auditorium fireproof high school for Negroes, a combination athletic field and playground with a stadium seating 4,000, repairs and additions to two grade schools and the demolition of four old buildings. It is estimated construction will employ 135 men eight months.

The other projects included Childersburg, Attalla, Marbury, Madison, Frisco City, Oakman and Cordova, allotted as follows:

Childersburg: Loan and grant of \$39,000 for a waterworks system, approximate grant \$10,500, balance a loan; employment of 50 men four months.

Attalla: Loan and grant of \$60,000 to the board of education for construction of a 12-classroom and auditorium school building; approximate grant \$17,250, balance a loan; employment for 50 men six months.

Marbury: Loan and grant of \$10,000 to Autauga Board of Education for 6-classroom elementary school; approximate grant \$3,000. balance a loan; employment for 16 men three months.

Madison: Loan and grant of \$24,000 for a waterworks, approximate grant \$7,000, balance a loan, employment for 20 men four months.

Frisco City: Loan and grant of \$35,000 for a waterworks, approximate grant \$10,000, balance a loan, employment for 40 men six months.

Oakman: Loan and grant for waterworks of \$32,000, approximate

grant \$8,700, balance a loan, employment of 35 men four months.

Cordova: Loan and grant of \$45,000 to Walker County for improving road from Cordova to Bankhead Highway, approximate grant \$13,000, balance a loan, employment for 35 men four months.

# Educational Funds - 1935.

## General Education Board.

### Education Board

Gives \$995,000

During 1933-34

A pro-American

Appropriations to Group

Since 1902 Now Equal

\$34,137,156.14

*b-to-35*

UNUSED BALANCE

IS \$5,651,479.44

*Baltimore and*  
Make Three Major Policy

Changes.

\$34,137,056.14 was appropriated by the General Education Board for the education of colored people during the 32-year period, 1902 to June 30, 1934, according to the body's annual report just made public.

Of this amount only \$28,485,576.37 was spent, leaving an unexpended balance of \$5,651,479.77.

For the same period, the sum

of \$178,891,589.43 was spent for

the education of the whites out of a total appropriation of \$191,792,264.08, leaving an unexpended balance of \$12,900,674.65.

The board, during the year which ended on June 30, 1934, appropriated a total of \$3,617,599.93, the arts and distinctive gifts of the race.

Howard University received an appropriation of \$15,000 during 1933-34, for the education of the whites. The amount actually disbursed for the education of the whites during the period was \$1,790,900.

Atlanta University During the year, the board appropriated \$30,000 to Atlanta University for the purchase of several parcels of land upon which a federal housing project is being developed. A grant of \$2000 was made for the development of dramatic art, and subvention of \$3,500 for the continuation of experimental activities in the summer school.

Morehouse College Morehouse College which is seeking for current expenses, pending the time to increase its endowment by securing \$600,000 of new funds, was made a conditional pledge of \$300,000 in 1928. In fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1934, the order that the college might qualify board's grant was \$130,000.

Fisk University Fisk University received \$75,000 and, in addition, a conditional appropriation of \$16,000 assured the institution of a balanced budget during 1933-34. The board

for general endowment, buildings, also provided \$1000 for the arrangement of an art collection.

#### Depression's Effect Seen

The reason that so much of the appropriation of \$9,700 toward a total of \$46,000 funds allocated for colored education to improve facilities for the training of teachers still remain on the books.

#### Hampton Institute

Hampton Institute received an appropriate of the collection of the required supplementary sum, the balance of its conditional appropriation in the amount of \$229,396.54. This action enabled the university to let contracts for the new buildings and to secure emergency aid from the government for grading and draining the grounds. Ten thousand dollars was also appropriated toward organization and administrative expenses for the year beginning on October 1, 1933.

#### Emergency Grants

For the past three years, the board has given aid to a number of schools and colleges to assist them with indebtedness, and to meet current obligations without crippling their essential activities.

#### Other Appropriations

The contributions for 1931-32 amounted to \$177,143.53, to twenty-five institutions; for the year following, \$112,250, to twenty institutions; for 1933-34, \$80,000 to the following eighteen institutions:

Talladega College—\$13,500 toward \$27,000 for remodeling and equipping the library.  
LeMoyne College — \$1500 for science equipment.  
Texas College—\$2,500 toward \$5,000 for repairs and equipment.

Penn Normal, Industrial, and Agricultural School—\$700 for equipment and repairs.

Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.; Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N.C.; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; Calhoun School, Calhoun, Ala.

Clark University, Atlanta; Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine, Fla.; Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.; Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa.; Morris Brown College, Atlanta; Penn Normal, Industrial and Agricultural School, St. Helena Island, S.C.; St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va.; Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, Snow Hill, Ala.

Washington Conference—\$2,500 were appropriated to meet the preliminary expenses of a national conference held in Washington, D.C., May 9-12, 1934.

Howard University Howard University received an appropriation of \$15,000 during 1933-34, for special advice and supervision of a building program including: library, classroom building, chemical laboratory, and light, heat, and power plant.

Jeanes Fund Grants Grants from the Jeanes Fund—\$25,000 were appropriated for the salaries of supervising industrial teachers, to be dis-

persed through state departments of education as follows: Alabama, \$7,000; Georgia, \$6,000; North Carolina, \$6,000; Virginia, \$6,000. Also from this fund, the

Institute for extension work among rural schools during the year.

Medical Education The board continues to give aid to Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

An appropriation of \$1200 was made to the Medical College of Virginia to assist in the expense of conducting a post-graduate clinic for physicians at St. Philip's Hospital, Richmond, in the summer of 1934. Twenty-nine physicians attended the clinic in 1933.

the education of Southern whites, \$32,331,203 for the education of Southern Negroes. But, like the Rosenwald Fund which year ago closed its program of building Negro schoolhouses (TIME, Dec. 11, 1933), the General Education Board is withdrawing from some of its early work in Southern schools, trusting to State legislatures to carry on. Henceforth Southern colleges will get as much as ever, Southern schools less.

*Time  
Chicago, Ill.*

MAR 25 1935  
**EDUCATION**

## Trouble Spots

Rich uncles of U. S. education, the great Foundations pour out their millions of dollars each year through funnels pointed at trouble spots in the educational system. Pedagogues, ever eager to see what the Foundations consider trouble spots, last week thumbed through the annual report of the General Education Board, affiliate of the Rockefeller Foundation. That most generous of all the educational Foundations, they discovered, was pointing a big funnel at the senior high school, the junior college.

Six years ago the General Education Board set itself two major tasks. One was to foster a more co-operative attitude between colleges and secondary schools. The other was to raise the standards of the colleges. By last year the Board felt

that it had started both those balls rolling, could safely leave the colleges to push them on. Under the guidance of its British-born President Trevor Arnett, the Board turned to a new job, to the building of a brand new type of general education for the millions of students who have no use for the classical curriculum. The new curriculum would give the student an understanding of his physical and social environment. It would show him how to use his leisure. It would be heavily weighted with "cultural" courses. It would include vocational adjustment, perhaps vocational training. The senior high school and junior college together make up the field in which this new type of education must arise.

Grants totaling \$600,000 started off the new program. The Progressive Education Association got \$90,000 for a try at reorganizing the secondary school curriculum. Another \$70,000 helped train the individualistic young women of Bennington College (TIME, Jan. 7). The biggest grant, \$300,000, will be dribbled out over a period of five years to the American Council on Education.

Of the rest of the \$3,028,723 which the Board funneled out in the fiscal year 1933-34, the biggest part went, as usual, to the South. Like the Rosenwald Fund, the General Education Board long ago made Southern education its special ward. In 32 years it has granted \$57,418,075 for

# R. B. FOSDICK GETS ROCKEFELLER POST

Lawyer, Long Associated With Group, to Head Foundation and Education Board.

*Dunes*  
TO SUCCEED MAX MASON  
*12-12-35*

Attorney Will Take Office on July 1, 1936, After Giving Up Other Connections.

*New York, N.Y.*

Raymond B. Fosdick, attorney, identified for many years with Rockefeller interests, has been elected president of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the General Education Board, it was announced yesterday at the foundation's offices.

Mr. Fosdick will take office on July 1, 1936, succeeding Max Mason as president of the foundation and Trevor Arnett as president of the General Education Board.

The announcement said that Mr. Mason had submitted his resignation some time ago, to take effect on Dec. 31, but "at the earnest request of the trustees, through John D. Rockefeller Jr., the chairman of the board, he has been persuaded to continue in office at least until next Spring" to give Mr. Fosdick an opportunity to retire from his own present connections.

Mr. Fosdick is a member of the law firm of Curtis, Fosdick & Belknap, 61 Broadway. He also will retire from other corporations and associations with which he is now connected. The significance of the election of Mr. Fosdick as president of both Rockefeller boards was explained in the announcement as follows:

"The General Education Board plans to expend increasing amounts of its principal funds over a period of years; this may finally result in their complete exhaustion. Meanwhile, to avoid any overlapping in the activities of the two boards, it seems wise to have one administrator for both."

In accepting Mr. Mason's resignation, the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation expressed "deep appreciation" of his services during the six years of his incumbency. The statement said:

"He assured the administrative burden at a time when, due to the consolidation of a number of programs in the Rockefeller Foundation, the organization was confronted with new and heavy responsibilities. Under his leadership these programs in the various fields of knowledge have been brought to-

gether into a single unity and harmonized in relation to common objective: that is, the problem of human behavior."



NEW FOUNDATION HEAD.

Raymond B. Fosdick

## ~~Give Report On D.C. Race Education~~

*12-12-35*  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The report of the General Education Board, filed with the Secretary of the Interior, shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, last, it spent a total of \$983,065 on Negro education as compared with a total of \$2,286,400 spent on the education of white persons.

The disbursements for the education of colored persons were as follows:

Colleges and schools—General endowment, buildings, and other purposes, \$515,449; social sciences, \$12,500; medical sciences, \$174,544, including \$167,476 for schools of medicine and \$7,067 for special projects.

Public education—Summer schools, \$3,889; Anna T. Jeanes foundation, \$32,500; John F. Slater fund, \$37,500; rural school agents, \$128,585; fellowships, \$66,229; special divisions in State departments of education, \$1,500; other purposes, \$5,372; miscellaneous, \$4,994.

## GEB Report Shows Negro-White Money School Difference

*12-28-35*  
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According to the report, the Anna T. Jeanes Fund, the principal and interest of which are to be used for Negro rural schools, amounted on June 30, to \$107,744.16. This sum is invested as follows: Bonds, \$82,839; stocks, \$16,645; and cash on deposit, \$8,260.

During the year the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated from principal, which added to the balance unpaid June 30, 1934, totaled \$52,997, which was paid in full during the year.

The income from this fund during the year was \$5,112. Added to the balance from the previous year of \$6,007, the total available income amounted to \$11,119. The sum of \$5,815 was paid, leaving \$5,304 accounted for in cash on deposit. Of this balance of \$5,815 there were unpaid appropriations of \$2,450 leaving \$2,854 available for appropriation.

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581-1015-147

Educational Funds - 1935

Julius Rosenwald Fund.

# FORTY THOUSAND DOL- LARS TO STUDY SCHOOLS

## APPROPRIATION VOTED BY ROSEN- WALD BOARD

*Modern Farmer*

### Rural Education Will Be Studied With a View Of Improving Work

2-15-35

Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund have appropriated \$40,000 for a study of rural education in an effort to improve small country schools and to bring schools' work closer to rural life, according to an announcement yesterday. The record is an impressive one. The 5,000 school houses cost \$25,000,000, of which amount colored people contributed \$4,500,000; white friends of the University of Chicago; John Coss of Columbia University; County authorities; Burton Fowler of the Progressive Education Association; Lloyd Warburton of Harvard University; Leo M. Simon of Chicago; Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago; John the community affected, the Fund and the State or County authorities.

The Institute of Psychoanalysis of Chicago was voted \$10,000 for research into the influence of the unconscious on human behavior. Another \$4,000 was appropriated to the National Municipal League for efforts toward improving administration aspects of government with special emphasis on simplification of county government, and extension of business principles of the city manager plan among cities. Survey Graphic was \$3,000 for the program informing the public about the social problems and interpreting social change.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, in commenting on the exploration into rural education, said that the small rural school has been neglected during the rapid development of high schools and colleges. The rural teachers are the lowest paid of all educational employes. Mr. Embree said, and the courses of study have almost no relation to farm communities which

### Julius Rosenwald

MARCH 15TH has been set aside by the State Department of Education for the observance of ROSENWALD DAY in the colored schools. An appropriate program for the observance has been prepared and put into the hands of all the teachers by Mr. W. D. GRESHAM, State Agent for Negro Schools.

Colored people of Virginia and of the whole South are under everlasting obligations to the late

Mr. ROSENWALD, a wealthy and philanthropic Jew, who did more during his lifetime and since his death than any other individual or agency for the improvement of rural schools for the race.

Under the sponsorship of the ROSENWALD Fund, 5,000 modest school buildings of varied design and capacity, were built throughout the South, under

a plan that called for a cooperative effort upon the part of the colored patrons, the white friends of the Fund and the State or

County authorities.

The record is an impressive one. The 5,000 school houses cost \$25,000,000, of which amount colored people contributed \$4,500,000; white friends of the University of Chicago; John the community affected, the Fund and the State or

County authorities.

If it had not been for the ROSENWALD FOUNDATION—or rather for the keen diplomacy and philanthropy of Mr. ROSENWALD himself—the school conditions for colored people in the rural sections of the South would be in the most neglected and most primitive state of any in the civilized world.

As matters stand, with the help of ROSENWALD, SLATER, JEANES, PEABODY, PHELPS-STOKES, GENERAL EDUCATION board and other private agencies, the status of provisions for schools for Negroes is "shocking," to say the least. We owe a debt of gratitude to all of these agencies, but especially to the late JULIUS ROSENWALD. It is appropriate that the State Department of Education has set aside a day for the commemoration of his benefactions.

## ROSENWALD AGENT VISITS IN TUSKEGEE

S. L. Smith, Of Nashville, Lauds Library Projects For 3-15-35

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 15.—(Special)—S. L. Smith, Southern field agent, Rosenwald fund, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., accompanied by his daughter-in-law and secretary, spent a few hours at Tuskegee

Tuesday. Mr. Smith was enthusiastic over the success of the library project last year, which has been started for rural schools recently started by the Rosenwald Fund. These libraries for elementary grades have been placed in the negroes, are due to the facilities more than 300 rural negro schools at a total cost of over \$36 each. made possible by honorable Julius Rosenwald and others.

The most recent project of the Rosenwald Fund has been collecting data on the state of repair of 5,000 Rosenwald schools, confining the investigation to those built within the past 15 years. One interesting fact is that \$1,200,000 has been spent on these schools within the last four years, and \$450,000 of this amount came from government funds. The Rosenwald funds have aided in the erection of three hundred seventy-three buildings in Tennessee. This number includes three hundred and five buildings in the last four years, and \$450,000 of this amount came from government funds. The total cost of these buildings was 1,969,322.

March 15, which has been set aside as Rosenwald School Day, will be \$296,388 of this amount was contributed this year by a beautification contest. The school which wins first prize in each State will receive one hundred dollars for the new libraries—this includes bookcase, cards, pockets and card tray.

Mr. Smith was on his way to Warm Springs, Ga., for a conference with George Foster Peabody. We felt if we would be well served we must first serve ourselves.

The first Rosenwald school was erected in Macon County, at Notasulga, and until about 1920 the work had its Southern headquarters at Tuskegee Institute with C. J. Calloway as local agent. The activities became so wide in scope at that time that headquarters were moved to Nashville and S. L. Smith appointed to give all of his time to the work. The Julius Rosenwald Fund has carried on active programs of medical service and medical economics and has aided in programs of general education and social studies. The Fund at present is most active in attempts to improve rural education regardless of race. M. H. Griffin, Montgomery, recently appointed by the FERA, as Alabama's supervisor of adult education, was at one time Rosenwald agent for this State.

The program will include Song, Negro National Anthem by he school.

Prayer by Rev. C.H. Houston. What Julius Rosenwald Philanthropic Funds Have Done to Aid Schools By a Teacher.

Song by the school. Findings of the Tennessee Educational Commission by the Principal

School Beautification and Improvement Contest by the H.D. Agent. Better Home Movement, by Patron Jessie Hamilton. Collection Adjournment.

Salisbury, N. C. Post  
March 24, 1935

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal  
March 27, 1935

## NEW YORK SUN

JUL 1 1935  
\$20,000 in Bequest  
To Rosenwald Fund

CHICAGO, July 1 (A. P.)—The late Theodore Max Troy of Jacksonville, Fla., bequeathed \$20,000 to the Julius Rosenwald Fund in appreciation of its efforts to improve white and Negro schools in the South. Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, announced today. Mr.

Negro schools in Spartanburg County that have been beneficiaries of the Rosenwald fund, will have programs at the schools on Friday in observance of "Julius Rosen-

Troy died on May 1, 1934.

Mr. Embree said that the legacy was a surprise in that Mr. Troy never had communicated with any one in the fund, and added that he considered it unusual for such a

private fund to receive a gift from an outsider.

Smithfield, N. C. Herald  
October 21, 1935

## COUNTY CHOSEN FOR ROSENWALD SCHOOL SURVEY

Representatives of Rosen-  
wald Foundation Will  
Study Schools Here

### ALREADY IN COUNTY

Johnston Is Chosen Because  
Of Its High Standing  
In Negro Education

Because of its standing among the counties of North Carolina as a leader in the field of negro education, Johnston county has been chosen as the basis for an educational survey to be conducted by the Rosenwald Foundation.

Representatives of the Foundation have been sent to this country to observe the operation of the school system, especially the negro schools, and to evaluate the results arising from the financial assistance that the Rosen-

Dr. Peter, representative of the Rosenwald Foundation, after announcing the experimental plan in North Carolina, said that if the plan was successful it would be extended to other states. South Carolina would profit from the operation of the plan should it be established in the state. Spartanburg county in which city negro schools of this county. A large contributor to the cause of negro education in the South, cannot expect too much of the Rosenwald Foundation which has been especially generous toward the erection of schools in the allotment of health funds to the county.

buildings for negroes in John- ton county and has also supplied so well prepared to cooperate with a special school busses for hauling John- ton negro children to the school.

Euford H. Junker and Le-

Jones, the latter a negro, are two

Rosenwald representatives sent

here to make the survey. They

will reside in the county indefi-

nitely, possibly throughout the

length of the current school year.

The two men conducted a simi-

lar survey in an Arkansas county

two years ago and spent last year

in a Georgia county. After con-

ferring with N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of negro education in

North Carolina, they were given

the opportunity of making the

survey in one of several counties

in the state and chose Johnston

because of its high standing in

the consolidation of negro

schools.

The two men are not educa-

tors and will not observe the

schools from the viewpoint of

the educator. They are interested

in the results that are being ob-

tained from the standpoint of

human relations.

Their findings here will serve

to guide officials of the Rosen-

wald Foundation in appropriating

funds for negro education in the

future.

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# Educational Funds - 1935

## Slater Fund.

### Slater Fund Gave

### Schools \$142,000

### During Past Year

### \$55,214 Went to Teach-

### ers in Colleges and Priv-

### ate Secondary Schools.

*4-6-35*

### MORGAN GOT \$675,

### \$3,000 TO ATLANTA

### Baltimore and

### \$1491 at Shaw U. Highest

### Average Salary.

NEW YORK—Appropriation of President J. J. Starks, Benedict (English and chemistry), \$2,250. President William J. Clark, white, Virginia Union (English), \$1125. President J. Alvin Russell, St. Paul (mathematics and education), \$675. Principal J. Alvin Russell, St. Paul (mathematics and education), \$675. Private Secondary Schools Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, principal, National Training School (biology), \$540. Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal, Palmer Memorial Institute (boys' dormitory), \$1000.

This information is disclosed in the recently released annual report of the fund, of which Dr. Arthur D. Wright, white, of Washington, is president and Albert Shaw, white, of this city, is chairman of the board.

**Training Schools Get \$59,365.** Charles H. Brown (Baptist), Columbia, S.C.; A.B., Morehouse, 1915; student at Oberlin College, \$75. The sum of \$59,365.73 went for aid to county training schools and \$19,804.36 went for administrative expenses. Three thousand dollars was appropriated for theology fellowships. \$2,181.94 went for a study of con-nary, New Haven, \$850. ditions in county training schools. Charles A. Talbert (ME), Holly Springs, and \$2,671.10 in miscellaneous ap-Miss.; A.B., Rust College; student at the propriations was provided.

From the board's report and the number of teachers at each institution, it is seen that average salaries paid by them are:

**Salary Averages**  
Bennett, \$1098; Benedict, \$874; Allen, \$795; Morgan, \$1276; Shaw, \$1491; St. Augustine, \$1281, and Virginia Union, \$1257.

The following is a partial list of colleges and the amounts which they spent for salaries last year:

Allen, \$15,116; Atlanta U., \$86,395; Benedict, \$20,983; Bennett, \$19,774; Bethune-Cookman, \$16,549; Claflin, \$13,102; Clark, \$20,318; Livingstone, \$13,516; Morgan, \$25,527;

Morris Brown, \$16,404; Paine, \$16,836; St. Augustine's, \$24,352; St. Paul, \$43,774; Shaw, \$32,811; Virginia Union, \$47,787.

Private secondary schools listed spent the following amounts for salaries:

National Training School received a grant of \$540; Palmer Memorial, \$6,900; Penn School, \$16,758; Snow Hill, \$4,418.

The fund paid, or assisted in paying, the salary of one or more professors, usually in the English or science department, of each of twenty-nine colleges and nine schools.

A partial list of the recipients and the amounts appropriated follows:

President John O. Spencer, white, Morgan College (English), \$675.

President John Hope, Atlanta University (History), \$3,000.

President David D. Jones, Bennett (chemistry), \$1125.

President William J. Trent, Livingstone (English, chemistry, physics and sociology), \$3,000.

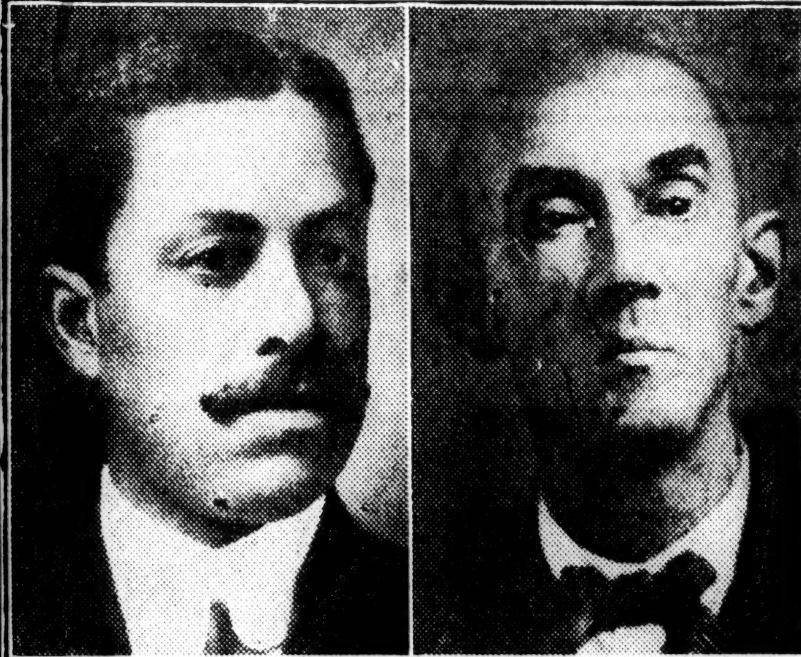
President Edgar H. Goold, St. Augustine's (English and science), \$1125.

President William Stuart Nelson, Shaw (English and physics), \$3,000.

President Abraham L. Simpson, Allen University (English and chemistry), \$2,500.

Educational Funds-1935

And Other Boards.  
**AID WORTHY STUDENTS**



The late John Merrick and Dr. A. M. Moore, founders of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company in whose memory the Merrick-Moore Memorial Fund has been established, are shown above. The fund which now approximates \$800 per year is given to worthy students pursuing business courses in one of eight colleges located in the various states in which the company operates. Started by a contribution of \$500 given by F. J. Haight of Haight, Davis and Haight, white, the families of Messrs. Merrick and Moore, and in co-operation with the employees of the insurance organization in both the home office in Durham and throughout the field now support the fund, which each year aids eight students.

*Business Underwriting Education*

*Journal and Guide*  
IT SHOULD no longer be necessary to justify the proposition that it is vitally important to establish, maintain, and perpetuate business institutions the like of which the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company is a good example. It is to such business enterprises, of which character there are quite a few in the southern states, to which our young men and women of training and talent must look for employment. *2-35*

Aside from these business enterprises, those who rise above the mediocre in preparation for service must look to teaching and the professions, the first already overcrowded and underpaid, and the latter in a position of increasing insecurity because of the insecurity of the economic sub-structure upon which it must depend. *magical Var*

Unusual importance is attached, therefore, to the announcement from Durham, that eight young people entered college this fall aided by scholarships of \$100 each provided by the Merrick-Moore Memorial Scholarship Fund, established by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. The eight specially selected qualified recipients of the scholarships entered colleges scattered over the

southern states from Maryland to Alabama. The sum of \$100 is quite a lift toward the payment of fixed fees in any of these colleges.

The scholarship fund was established in memory of the late JOHN MERRICK and AARON M. MOORE, of the founders of the North Carolina Mutual. MERRICK never had the advantages of a college education, but he had native business genius and a genius for acquiring culture. MOORE had better advantages, and became a celebrated physician as well as business man. The two worked together but it is hard to say which made the greater contribution to what we have as an enduring social and economic structure.

They builded so well, and were so prudent in their selection of the men who succeeded them, that the institution has been carried on not only in the fine traditions of MERRICK and MOORE, but has withstood storms that have swept out of existence a great many similar enterprises.

Synonymous with the name North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company is the name of the man who was selected by Messrs. MERRICK and MOORE as their first secretary-general manager—C. SPAULDING—who is now president of the company, and who has associated with him men of the highest character and qualifications.

It is interesting that this institution is not only providing employment for a large number of our young men and women with training on the college level, but is underwriting the education of others.

That is something that gives much more than lip traditions of MERRICK and MOORE, but has withstood service to the cause of social progress, and a service which could be emulated with great benefit to the race by other successful business enterprises.